

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1878.

Table of stock exchange sales including various bonds and securities with their respective prices and quantities.

SALES OF STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS—RAILROAD, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.

Table listing sales of railroad, bank, and insurance stocks, including company names and prices.

FIRST BOARD—10 1/2 O'CLOCK A. M.

Table of stock prices for the first board, including various stocks and their market values.

12 O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

Table of stock sales before the call, detailing transactions and prices.

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Table of stock prices for the second board, including various securities.

THIRD CALL—2 30 P. M.

Table of stock prices for the third call, showing market activity.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 18, 1878.

Table of mining stock exchange sales, including various mineral stocks.

The year only 12,200,000 tons. At the expiration of the month of October there will remain only one month for large transactions in coal, because the coal year practically ends with the close of inland navigation.

The following table showing the car-loads of wheat received at Chicago for the first fourteen days of September, and for August 1877 and 1878, with the explanations will exhibit the "true inwardness" of a half-told tale, which to-day was circulated at the Stock Exchange:

Table showing car-loads of wheat received at Chicago for September, August 1877, and August 1878.

It will be noticed that all of the increased movement in winter wheat, which crop this year was nearly four weeks earlier than usual, besides being of extraordinary dimensions. Therefore the movement is earlier and larger. While the receipts of spring wheat from August 1 to September 14 show a falling off of only 1,120 car-loads as compared with last year, it must be borne in mind that the time has not yet arrived for comparing with the large movements of the crop of 1877. The difference in the grading of the spring wheat now arriving, as compared with that of last year, is also noticeable. While last year nearly one-third graded No. 1 and two-thirds No. 2, this year the No. 1 is scarcely to be discovered, and of No. 2 the quantity is less than one-third of the total receipts.

The stock market for the day, with only one or two exceptions, Western Union being an exception in the early trading through a rapid advance of its price from 94 1/2 to 96 1/2, the certificates of the stock at the same time being made to command from 1/4 to 3/8 per cent a day for use. Later in the day the price declined to 95 1/2, but finally recovered to 96. Central of New Jersey also was unusually active as to price, rising from 3/8 to 3/7 on only a limited amount of transactions. The remainder of the list presented no interesting features until within about half an hour of the close, when, by a sudden movement, an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 per cent was established, which was so general that the active stocks all made 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. Curiously enough, this late movement was begun simultaneously with the pronouncement of the half-told story about the receipts of grain at Chicago being referred to in figures.

RANGE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

Table showing the range of the stock market, including various stocks and their price ranges.

A fairly active business was done in Government bonds. Sixes of 1881 were firm at 107 1/2, while 1867s were pressed on the near approach to the time when they probably will be called in for redemption.

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In the local market, money on call was easy, and for the account, and for money on loan the leading rates were flat, and for borrowing 1/2 and 1 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out \$83,000 in coin interest on the public debt, and the Treasury received \$200,000 from the sale of States bonds. The day's business of the gold-clearing department of the Bank of the State of New York covered; cleared, \$8,753,000; gold balances, \$1,548,549; currency balances, \$1,254,007.

The action of the Board of Control of the coal companies on Tuesday, in limiting the output of coal in October to 1,200,000 tons, seems to be a sufficient comment on the condition of the coal trade. At the time of the forming of the combination, the lowest and most conservative estimate of the requirements of the market for 1878 was 18,000,000 tons. This allotment for the month of October makes the total allotted output for ten months of

the stock rising at 37 1/2, Reading at 17, and Pennsylvania Central at 17 1/2. At the expiration of the month of October there will remain only one month for large transactions in coal, because the coal year practically ends with the close of inland navigation.

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